NEWS OF THE WORLD IN BRIEF. Locat.

The first session of the Sabbath Reform Convention will be held to-night. The Democratic Senators held a caucus yesterday afternoon and discussed the party

The Fire Underwriters of the District and their friends banquetted at the Arling-ton last night.

Monsignor Schroeder lectured on "The Rights of Man and the State" at the Catho-ile University yesterday afternoon. Kate Close was assaulted by a negro on the Anacostia Bridge yesterday. He cut her face, inflicting serious wounds.

The old board of managers of the City Orphan Asylum has been re-cleeted. The institution is badly in need of funds. General Secretary and Mrs. Pugh of the Y. M. C. A. were given a cordial welcome last evening by the friends of the associa-

Hon. Marion Brosius addressed the Penn-sylvania Republican Association last night on the negro question, indorsing Senator Ingalls' recent address.

Rev. John G. Hagen, S. J., lectured at Gaston Hall, Georgetown University, last night to a large audience on "A Night's Work at the Observatory."

The Pro-Re-Nata Society, composed of ladies, who discuss the broad questions of the day, met yesterday and discussed "The Position of Women on the Temperance Complete." Justice Cox has granted Sarah Maddox a

writ of habeas corpus compelling Officer O'Nelli of the Humane Society to produce ticorge W. Wise, a 14-year-old boy, who, she claims, was unlawfully abducted by The Columbian University Law School bave elected the following officers: President, Percy M. Hughes; vice-president James Longstreet, jr.; secretary, Edwin C. Brandenburgh, and treasurer, J. T. Atl-

The formal recognition of the new republic of Brazil by the United States Government was completed yesterday by the reception by President Harrison of the Ministers accredited by the Provisional Government of Brazil to the United States of America.

of America.

In the House of Representatives yesterday, upon the question of considering the Smith vs. Jackson election case from West Virginia, the Democrats generally refused to vote and made the point of no quorum. The Speaker, however, counted as present the members refusing to vote and declared a quorum present. The House was immediately in a great turmoll, and Mr. Crisp appealed from the Speaker's decision. A long debate ensued, in which Messrs, Crisp, Carlisle and Breckinridge of Kentucky severely condemned the Speaker's decision, while Mr. Cannon and others defended it. Without reaching a vote on Mr. Crisp's appeal the House adjourned.

The Donohue and Penderson Mill at Vermillion, S. D., burned this morning, Loss \$15,000; no insurance.

Professor Samuel Dickie of Michigan, chairman of the National Prohibition Committee, who had a severe attack of influenza yesterday, was able to leave for New London to-day.

Early vesterday morning a fire which originated on the third floor of the Muskegou City Flouring Mill destroyed the greater part of the main building. The entire plant was valued at \$37,000 was valued at \$27,000.

Dr. D. I. Callahan, the agent of the English syndicate here, has completed a deal for the purchase of the paper mills of the Fox River Valley Company. The purchase price will be about \$0,000,000.

Christopher D. Woods, treasurer of Switchmen's Union, No. 4, of Kansas City, has disappeared with \$1,000 of the union's money. He was a switchman in the em-ploy of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Hailroad.

Arthur Blake, the alleged adopted son of Arthur Gorham, the millionoire cattle dealer of Kinsley, Kan., on trial at Kinsley vesterday for attempting to blackmall Gorham, pleaded guilty to the charge. Sentence was reserved.

William Batcheller, 35 years of age, at one time a well-known telegraph operator, fell down a flight of stairs at his home, No. 140 West Sixty-third street, New York, and fractured his skull at 200 this He died shortly afterward.

Alexander McKenzie of Grand Rapids, Mich., was convicted last night of the mur-der of his wife November 25. The murder was wanton and unprovoked, and much satisfaction is expressed at the verifier. Judge Grove immediately sentenced him to prison for life.

Two passenger trains collided in a fog on the International and Great Northern Railway yesterday between Houston and Galveston. Both engines were derailed, but none of the passengers were seriously in-jured. Express Messenger Tribent was dangerously hurt.

The Jackson County White Caps of Indiana, arrested for whipping John C. Warner a few nights ago, are on trial at Brownstown. The evidence shows that Warner was seized in bed and blindfolded. and was hastened to a tree, where he was terribly beaten with hickory switches.

Thomas Jenner, a lad of 10, was shot and almost instantly killed yesterday afternoon in St. Joseph, Mo., by Frank Sullivan, aged 15, while the boys were shooting pigeons. When Mrs. Jenner heard of the accident she became violently insane, and attempted to throw herself from a second-story window.

Horace R. Case, the superintendent of the Government Indian School at Genoa, Neb., was found gullty yesterday in the United States Court of keeping false books and making false vouchers to the Government of provisions and other articles pur-chased for the use of the school, and was sentenced to pay a fine of \$1,500 and costs of prosecution, and stand committed until paid.

The Political Contributions Case.

It is probable that the case of the United States against the Virginia Republican Association, the officers of which are charged with soliciting contributions from Government employes for use in the Virginia campaign, will be called in a few days. For the past month Prosecuting Attorney Armes has been busy getting the evidence in shape. A letter has been addressed to the Secretary of the Interior informing him that 139 of the employes of that Dewas at first proposed to summon all of ese as witnesses before the court, but it has been thought better to select those who contributed large sums. The case when called for trial promises to be very interesting. It is considered a test case by the civil service reformers, and they intend to carry the case to a higher court if they are defeated.

Harvey Spaulding's Damage Suit. Harvey Spaulting has ordered his attorney, W. Willoughby, to enter suit against John W. Douglass, Roger Williams and Eldred G. Davis for \$10,000 damages, charging the defendants with false entries in the records of the District of Columbia, for the purpose of showing the public that he (the plaintiff) is not the owner of the Census Office property at the northwest corner of Third and G streets, and that one George T. Erseton is the owner. George T. Freston is the owner.

You can order Tim Chiric by postal card. It will be sent to jour address every even-ing for 35 cents.

America Leads the World

in taste and the refined customs of civilization, the evidence of which is, that 2,454,-204 cases of champagne imported into the United States during the last ten years, over twenty-five per cent, was "G. H. Mumm's Extra Dry," whose imports were over 200,000 cases in excess of any other

trand. Quality will tell. You can order Tun Critic by postal card It will be sent to your nudress every even-ing for 35 cents. BATTLE IN THE HOUSE.

Continuation of the Battle Between the Parties.

MR. BLANCHARD IS WIPED ASIDE,

And Mr. McKinley is Conceded the Floor by the Speaker.

He Puts the Motion That the Journal be Approved Amid Hewls From the Democratic Side_Mr. Reed Menaced.

Expectation of a continuation of yesterday's battle caused the galleries of the House to be filled to-day. When Speaker Reed rapped the House to order at noon the gallery reserved for men was packed, while a large number of ladies were in the other galleries.

Mr. Breckinridge of Kentucky sounded the parliamentary war cry of the Democrats. The clerk, in reading the journal, omitted the names of those not voting on the question of consideration yesterday. This brought Mr. Breckin-ridge to his feet shouting for recogni-tion. He demanded that the names of those not voting should be recorded, in accordance with the custom.

The Speaker assented to the request nd the correction was made. When the reading of the journal had been completed several members were on their feet. The Speaker recognized Mr. McKinley, who moved that the journal be approved, and demanded the previous question. Mr. Blanchard of Louisiana, calling at the top of his voice so as to be heard above the hubbub that began, said he rose to a ques tion of privilege. The Speaker tefused to recognize him and put the question on the approval of the journal amid shouts of disapproval from the Demo-

Mr. Springer of Illinois, one of the Mr. Springer of Hilnois, one of the Democratic leaders, managed to make bimself heard before the Speaker made his decision on the voto. He said that he had moved that the House adjourn before Mr. McKinley's motion was put, and the Speaker was obliged to put the question of adjournment to the House.

MIL BLAND REFUSED RECOINTTION. Mr. Bland calling "Mr. Speaker, Mr. Speaker!" in stentorian tones, de-manded recognition. A dozen other Democrats were shouting for the same privilege. Finding he was not recognized. Mr. Bland cried out that he wished to make a correction in the ournal, a right that every Representa-

The Speaker's further refusal to recognize Mr. Bland called forth shouts loud and long from the Democrats, and Mr. Bland, shaking his fist in the direction of the Speaker's desk, made some unintelligible remarks at the top of his voice that were clearly uncom-plimentary to Mr. Reed.

(It is understood that what Mr. Bland said was: "You are the meanest tyrant that ever presided over a legislative body, and I denounce — ")

After the confusion had become less After the confusion had become less intense, the Speaker put Mr. Springer's motion for adjournment. Mr. McKin ley demanded the "ayes" and "nays," and they were ordered. Roll call disclosed a strict party vote, and the motion was defeated by 160 nays against 142 ayes.

Mr. McKinley demanded the pre-vious question on the approval of the journal and the ayes and nays were or-

on demand of Mr. Carlisle. While these proceedings were going on scouting parties had been sent out after recreant members and little squads of them began to come in. on the floor presented nothing unusual during the roll-call, except that the Democrats refrained from voting.

IN AN UPROAR. The House was in an uproar again. The scenes resembled those in a riot. Members were shricking at the tops of their voices for recognition. The Democrats appeared to be thoroughly determined that there should be rules prior to the transaction further business. The majority idently were quite as determined that the West Virginia contested elecdisposed of before anything else was At times almost every Democratic member could be seen standing and vigorously appealing to the Speaker for recognition. Excitement ran high, and the galleries were crowded

to suffocation. Speaker Reed appeared to be very calm and self-possessed and his followers claimed that they would surely prove their case to the entire sat isfaction of their constituents, reports to the contrary notwithstanding.

YESTERDAY'S METHODS REPEATED. When the roll call was finished it was evident that a quorum had not voted. The Speaker then followed his proceeding of yesterday by reading a ist of names of Democrats present who quorum was in the House and that the previous question was sustained. Jeers and groans came from the Dem ocrats, cheers and hand-clapping from

the Republicans. Mr. Springer rose to a question of privilege, but the Speaker refused to recognize him because the clerk had already begun to call the roll on the motion of Mr. McKinley to approve the Mr. Breckinridge of Kentucky, with vehement gestures, repeated his remarks of yesterday, denouncing Mr. Reed's action as revolutionary

All this time the roll-call was going on, and the Democrats enlivened the proceedings by shouting: "Question! question!" "What's the question?" Mr. Carlisle was finally recognized and the roll-call was suspended.

MR REED'S REJOINDER. Mr. Carlisle said there was so much confusion that nothing could be heard. and to this the Speaker replied that it seemed to him that the disorder came from the gentlemen who were demand ing order. A cheer from the Republicans echoed his remaks.

Mr. Reed then stated that the que tion was on the adoption of Mr. Me Kinley's motion to approve the journal and the roll-call was proceeded with, the Democrats, as before, abstaining from voting.

ANOTHER HOW OCCURS

At the conclusion of the roll call the Speaker announced that quite a number of Democrats were in their seats, giving their names and declared a quorum present. The yeas he announced as 162, the nays 1. He declared the journal adopted.
"I appeal from that decision," cried

Mr. Springer. The Speaker refused to recognize him, and Mr. McKinley arose and proceeded to speak.
Without minding Mr. McKinley, Mr.

"The gentleman from Illinois is not in order," said the Speaker, "I am in order," cried Mr. Springer,

"The gentleman will take his seat, said the Speaker. I will not take my seat," said Mr Springer, "There are no rules to make me take

"There are no rules to make me take my seat." Shout after shout greeted this, sally, and then a scene that rivaled any of those enacted yesterday began. Mr. McKinley continued to speak on the question raised about the power of the Speaker to count members as present, who refused to vote, in order to secure a quorum

quorum. MR. SPRINGER DENIES BEING DIS-ORDERLY.

Mr. Springer, in quick, sharp tones, continued to deny that he was out of order; was cheered by the Democrats and the galleries. A full enabled Mr. Bland of Missouri to protest against the non-recognition of Mr. Springer. He was declared out of order by the

Speaker.
"I am in order," cried Mr. Bland, ex-Tain in order, crieff Mr. Bland, excitedly amid cheers from his colleagues.
Things began to quiet down when McCreary of Kentucky demanded recognition and proceeded to make order of chaos by explaining how matters stood, and asking that Mr. Springer be recognized.

This request the Speaker granted, and This request the Speaker granted, and Mr. Springer stated his grievance. He demanded a correction of the record, holding that it was the privilege of every member to see that he was correctly recorded in it. The Speaker sustained Mr. Springer, and the latter sat down without further interference. ference.

MR. HARRISON SUMMED UP.

Senator Farwell Says the President Thinks Office a Personal Perquisite. Senator Charles B. Farwell of Illinois was in a cheerful humor this morning when THE CRITIC dropped in on him in his committee room. It was with a little feeling of trepidation that THE CRITIC approached the subject of the Senator's relations with the President since the appointment of Mr. Clark as Collector of Port at Chicago, because so much that is incorrect and even absurd has been published concerning the matter. The smile disappeared mo-mentarily from his face, but reappeared

aimost instantly as he said: "Yes; you may interview me on that To a sweeping inquiry he re-

There is no quarrel between the President and myself. There are no favors for him to extend and none for me to accept. I believe, with the great Lincoln of my State, that this is a Govfor the people. To transact their business they elect certain officers. They elect the President to execute the laws by a method they have decided on.
Then they elect Representatives and
Senators by other methods they have
adopted, the one by the Legislatures
and the other directly by districts. They elect these representatives to come here and attend to their business solely beand attend to their business solely because they cannot come themselves. If the people could come here in person they would not need to send representatives. All other officers, the people have decided, shall be appointed by the President, by and with the consent of the Senate. Now, as the offices, belong to the receiver in the offices belong to the people it is the President's duty to nominate for office and the Senate's duty to confirm the persons whom the people concerned want. It is their duty, I say—the President's duty and my duty—to ascertain and carry out the wishes of the people As the people cannot come here to tell the President who they want for the particular offices, it devolves upon the representatives of the people to make their wishes in the premises known. That is one of the things the people have detailed. have elected them to do. have confidence in the men they select to represent them here, otherwise they wouldn't elect them. Hence, the Pres-ident in listening to the Senators and Representatives in these affairs is only listening to the voice of the people who

clected them."
"How about this particular case?" "In the Chicago Collect rship case the people wanted Mr. Campbell, the white-headed boy of the Republican party of Illinois. The State and county committees and the Republicans generally wanted Mr. Campbell. Their wishes should have been obeyed. And so they would with a President who believed that the offices belong to the people. The trouble with President Harrison is that he seems to regard the power to appoint to office as a personal privilege and the offices as personal perquisites. I have nothing to say against Mr. Clark, but he is not the choice of the people of Chicago. Mr. Campbell was. Mr. Clark is therefore the personal appoints of the Desirable Programme of the People of Chicago. the personal appointee of the Presi-

There was still a pleasant but very firm look in Senator Farwell's blue eyes as he concluded and walked slowly away to the Senate Chamber.

What a Physician's Mistake Cost.

Two years ago a young man named James W. Cotton applied for a position on the police force. His character was good and his indorsements first-class. but the board of examining physicians said his height was 5 feet 71 inches. He failed to receive an appointment on this account. A few days since he applied again, and it was found that his height was 5 feet 84 mches. The physicians acknowledged that they had made a mistake, and now his friends think his case should be made special, as he has been off the force two years

Senator Chandler's Testimony. The naval court of inquiry reopened the investigation this morning to allow Senator Chandler to testify.

that he knew of the Line Officers' Or ganization in 1882 and disapproved of it. The Senator produced a circular letter marked "confidential" from the Line Officers' Executive Committee and dated October, 1888. This letter requested an annual subscription from each officer of \$10. Senator Chandler was very severe in his testimony of counsel.

Two Children Injured.

Rose Mercer, No. 478 Washington street, while playing with a supposed empty pistol yesterday afternoon dis-charged it, the ball entering the hand and inflicting a painful but not serious

George Scrivener, 1408 Fourth street had a finger badly mutilated by catching it in a printing press to day. Both the above wounds were dressed at the Emergency Hospital by Dr. Middletor

The jury in the case of Henry Johnson a colored boy charged with the larceny of five hams, returned a verdict of guilty. Sentence will be pronounced to morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

Springer continued to speak at the top | WARRING ON THE WIRES

A Vigorous Fight Probable in the Senate.

ELECTRIC HEAT AND POWER.

An Objectionable Clause in the District Citizens Claim the Commissioners Are

Given Too Much Power Local Lighting Companies Also Protest— Streets in Danger of Being Torn Up There promises to be a lively debate in the Senate upon the subject of electric lighting in the District when the District Appropriation bill comes up for consideration. When this bill passed the House it contained the fol-

lowing provision: That the Commissioners of the District of Columbia may hereafter, under such reasonable conditions as they may prescribe, authorize any telegraph, telephone or electric light company to lay wires under any street, alley, highway, footway or sidewalk in the District, whenever in their judgment the public interest may require the exercise of such authority, such privileges as may be granted hereunder to be revocable at the will of Congress without compensation, and this authority to continue only until the termination of the Fifty-first Congress. That the Commissioners of the District Fifty-first Congress.

It will be perceived that this provisconfers upon the Commissioners of the District a power they have never heretofore possessed, the full authority to allow any electric light company not already doing business in the District to already doing business in the District to come in and lay their wives underground. This provision was not inserted at the request of the Commissioners. The House Committee on Appropriations called upon Commissioner Raymond for the draft of a clause containing the provision and he drew it up and submitted it without comment.

A VIGOROUS FIGHT AREAD. The clause was not contested in the House, but it will be vigorously fought in the Senate. The opposition comes from local sources. In the first place there is a strong feeling in certain classes of citizens against conferring upon the Commissioners the arbitrary power to control the granting of permits to out-side companies to tear up the streets and lay wires. It is held that greater enfety lies in Congress retaining this lower and exercising exclusive juris-diction in the matter. This feeling is festered by the Washington Gas Com-gany and the Electric Light Company. They maintain that they are doing the lighting of the city well and cheaply; that they have valuable plants with large sums of money invested here.

WHAT THE OBJECTORS SAY. They further claim that the companies proposing to come in and do the lighting for the city at a rate cheaper than is now paid is simply an effort on the part of the new companies to obtain a footing in the city by underbidding on public lighting in order to secure facilities for private lighting. The stockholders of the Gas Light Company and of the Electric Light Company comprise some of the most influential and prominent business men of the city. They have friends in Congress, and it is safe to say will eloquently present their side of the question.

They will be supported by the ever-present contingent of citizens who strenuously object to the digging of a pick into any public street unneces-

It is openly asserted the moving power behind the proposed new legislation is the Electric Heat and Power Company, said to be a Pennsylvania corporation. Last summer they submitted to the Commissioners a proposi-tion to light certain portions of the northwest section of the city at a price considerably less than was charged by he Gas Company, or the present Ele tric Light Company. The proposition was to lay wires underground solely for Emblic lighting purposes.

Under their construction of the ex-

isting laws regulating electric lighting, the Commissioners decided they had the authority to accept the propos and thereupon made a contract with the new firm stipulating positively that no private lighting was to be undertaken. As soon as the new company endeavored to commence work an ir junction was obtained against them by the Gas Company, and by a party of citizens. The Gas Company's injunction was dissolved, but the other one was certified to the Court in General Term for hearing, where it is now pen! ing. Later the same company submit-ted the following proposition to the Commissioners, which was presented to longress without recommendation:

compliance with a resolution of the last Congress, requiring "the Commission-its of the District of Columbia to report to the Fifty-first Congress at what reduced rates they can get gas or electric lighting for public purposes, and they shall not be confined to any one system," the Electric Heat and Power Company of the United States, which is now under contract with the District of Columbia to furnish twenty-five-candle, power, incandescent, electric states. five-candle power incandescent electric light in a certain part of the city of Wash-ington, will enter into a five-year contract with the District of Columbia to furnish with the District of Columbia to furnish and place underground conduits lined with cement, to be used for either are or fucandescent electric lighting, in all that part of the cities of Washington and Georgetown embraced in the following limits, viz. Commencing at the corner of Four-and-a-half and E streets southwest, running along D street to corner of Seventh and D streets southenst; thence north along Seventh street to E street northeast; along E street to Second street northeast; thence north on Second street to the boundary; west along boundary to P street northwest; along P street to corner of Lingan street, in West Washington or Georgetown; along Lingan street to intersection of Aqueduct Bridge with Water street; along Water street to K street northwest; thence along K street street northwest; thence along K street northwest to Fifth street northwest; down Fifth street to Louisianna avenue; along said avenue to Four-and-a-half street; down Four-and-a-half street to D street, the place of beginning, excepting the streets in said limits which have now underground con-duits, now owned and operated by the United States Electric Lighting Company of Washington

United States Electric Lighting Company of Washington.

The arc lights to be of the Waterhouse system, of 2,000 candie-power per lamp, at 50 cents per lamp per night. The incandescent light to be the Westinghouse system of 25 candie-power, at \$16 per annum. The lights to bern 2,600 hours during the year, provided the privileges now enjoyed by the present electric light and gas companies in regard to private or commercial lighting be also extended to us. All the material and work to be first-class in every respect and of such character as has stood respect and of such character as has atood the test of time and experience.

PRICES PAID FOR LIGHTING. The prices now paid for lighting are 60 cents per arc light each night; \$20 per gas light of sixteen candle

If the Commissioners are given the authority to allow other companies to

enter the city the above proposition will be the first considered. It is well known, however, that a strong senti-ment exists in the Senate against allowing any further extension of power over streets to the Commissioners. It is in the Senate the fight will take place, and it promises to be well sus-tained by both the parties at issue.

PLATT AND WOODRUFF.

Bird's-Eye View of the Merry War They Are Waging. For a few days past, and up to yes terday, there was to be seen about the Arlington a stout, full-faced gentleman, with white hair, short-gropped side-whiskers and a beaming smile. He was Mr. Franklin Woodruff, the millionaire warehouseman and Repub-lican politician of Brooklyn. At the same hotel was Mr. Ernest Nathan of the same city, also a Republican. These gentlemen came to this city on the same train, maybe in the same car.
Nevertheless, if they did, the air about
them was none the balmier on that account. On the contrary, there is a decided tendency towards congelation
when these when these gentlemen are in the same neighborhood. Mr. Woodruff was chairman of the Kings County Republican Committee in 1888, and was candidate for re-election the other day. Mr. Nathan was against him, and though Mr. Woodruff succeeded, it was only after a bitter struggle, which bids fair to lend to lasting factional quarrels. There were 490 delegates to the convention which elected the chairman. These delegates were chosen last October, but only made their choice of chairman about two weeks ago When they were first chosen a majority were for Mr. Woodruff. But Mr. Thomas C. Platt wanted to control affairs at the Brooklyn end of the big bridge, so he enlisted Al. Daggett, John A. Nicholls, Ernest Nathan, E. B. Bartlett, and Congressman Wallace, the

Bartlett, and Congressman Wallace, the only Republican Representative from Brooklyn. They undertook the contract of electing Mr. E. J. Baldwin, another wealthy Republican.

Mr. Woodruf's lieutenants were Naval O'flicer Willis, Colonel A. D. Baird, late Republican candidate for Mayor of Brookley, Jeroel Wickse and Laker E. late Republican candidate for Mayor of Brooklyn; Israel Fisher and Judge E. N. Lewis. Money was spent on both sides with a lavish hand, it is claimed, though, of course, cach side vehemently declares that it spent none. Yet it is noticed that a good many poor Republicans of Kings County have lived better and been better provided for this winter than they usually are. The cynically inclined say that Wood. The cynically inclined say that Wood-tuff's and Baldwin's money paid for their comfort, and that their bank accounts are respectively depleted by \$100,000. The outcome of the pro-lenged light was Woodruff's election. Daggett, in his statement vesterday, said Baldwin had pledges of a majority in waiting. If that was true, how did he get them, and why did they violate

One of the results predicted is the retirement of Congressman Wallace. He made a very useful Congressman, though quite a young man and new to Congress. The Woodruff crowd will favor Judge Benedict.

Another result is that this means that Mr. Platt will not be able to control the Kings County delegates in the State conventions of '91 and '92. This will trever's that astute politician from corraining a majority of the delegates to the next Republican National Conventions. tion. This is really the first gan in the Presidential campaign of 1802. Mr. Woodruff is said to have a great

ambition to succeed Mr. Evarts in the Senate. Mr. Platt will probably see that that ambition of Mr. Woodruff's is not gratified, and Mr. Woodruff will see to it that Mr. Platt does not carry delegation to the National Convention

OPENING THE SMITHSONIAN.

Hours of Exhibition. Texas to require the National Museum and Smithsonian Institution to be kept but with a service war whose weapons shall be the midnight open between certain hours reads as

that the National shall be kept open although institution shall be kept open the multic from 10 autemeridian until 6 to the public from 10 antemeridian until 6 postmeridian during the months of Novem-ber, December, January, February and March, and from 11 antemeridian until 7 estmeridian during the remaining month

Mr. Crain told THE CRITIC this morning that he thought the bill would pass; that the officials of those institu tions were favorably disposed in regard to it. Mr. Crain said: "My object is to give what opportunity it is possible to the poor man who has to labor daily the poor man who has to labor daily for his support to see these places and profit from them. These institutions belong to the people, and they should have a chance to visit them. The rich can choose their own time in which to go there, the poor can only go at certain times. I believe in heavy I believe in having them open at such times. It am not a demagogue, but I do believe in giving the poor every ducational advantage of these public museums,"

Death of Ephraim French. Mr. Ephraim French, a citizen of Washington for the past forty-five years, died at his residence on Capitol Hill Saturday evening at the age of eighty-three years. He came to this city from Connecticut, and was a tile setter by profession, the floorways in both wings of the Capitol being proofs of his skill.

Violating Police Regulations Charles Schafer, John Trueshein and James Tupper were charged in the Police Court to day with violating the

police regulations in selling light-weight bread. Tupper forfeited \$10 collateral. The other cases were continued until Saturday. The application for wholesale liquor

Heense of Lewis Carter, 1641 L street northwest, was reconsidered by the Commissioners to day and rejected. Army and Navy Notes.

Information has been received at th Navy Department of the arrival of the rainingship Portsmouth at Barbadoes

Naval Cadet T. H. S. Vail has ten dered his resignation to the Secretary Charles A. Jones of Wichita, Kan. has been appointed a cadet at the West Point Military Academy.

Chief Engineer Montgomery Fletche

has been ordered to report for duty to

the chief of the Bureau of Steam Engl Lieutenant Robert E. Carmody ha been ordered to report to the board of examination for promotion.

Call up telephone No. 251-2 and orde Tun Curric delivered to you for 35 cents a

NEWS AT THE CAPITOL.

Million-Dollar Census Bill Passel by the Senate.

THE PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATIONS

the Senate now substitutes for public building bills, all of a like form. This form has been adopted by the Committee and will be used hereafter for all bills Senator Vance Begins His Speech on Negro Emigration.

used hereafter for all bills for the appropriation of money for public buildings. The most interesting of the general features of this bill is the one making provision for the selection of a site. The Secretary of the Treasury is empowered to send a special commission, composed of one officer of the Treasury and two disinterested persons to examine the proposed site and give hearings to interested parties. The commission is to report within thirty days, and the Secretary of the Treasury is then to determine on a site and his determination is to be final.

The Senate Committee on Military Adoption of the Silk Ribbon Measure .. Important Hearing on the Militia Bill—Amusing Features of the Congressional Proceedings.

The President sent the following ominations to the Senate to-day: William H. Taft of Ohio to be So licitor General; Robert Adams, Jr., of Pennsylvania, now accredited Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Pienipo-tentiary to the Empire of Brazil, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States of Brazil: Thomas M. Beer of Ohio, to be Supervisor of Census for the Sixth dis-

trict of Ohio.

Brizil: Thomas M. Beer of Ohio, to be Supervisor of Census for the Sixth district of Ohio.

Postmasters—Hillary Perdue: Greenville, Ala.; Henry H. Houghton, Joneshorough, Ark.; Wm. H. Ligin, St. Helena, Cal.; James H. Lyndon, Los Gatos, Cal.; Chas. N. Daniels, Williamantic, Conn.; F. A. Garrison, Palatka, Fla.; Elnathan K. Westfall, Bushnell, Ill.; Edwin A. Wood, Avoca, Iowa; Eugene R. Gyke, Charles City, Iowa; Oliver D. Hesid, Kingsley, Iowa; Channey F. Owen, Sauborn, Iowa; George Huycke, Ellsworth, Kan.; Andrew J. Harian, Wakeeney, Kan.; Willis P. Burban, Lowell, Mass.; Warren W. Adams, Quiney, Mass; Franklin Moore, Saint Clair, Mich.; Franklin Wells, Constantine, Mich.; James N. Chappell, Movenel, Mich.; James N. Chappell, Movenel, Mich.; James N. Chappell, Movenel, Mich.; James N. Lee, Aberdeen, Miss.; Edmund H. Thompson, Wisson, Miss.; William F. Elgin, Corinth, Miss.; George W. Smith, Sweetsprings, Mo.; George D. Cofran, Suncool, N. H.; Otis C. Wyatt, Tilton, N. H.; Francis H. Cram, Meredith Village, N. H.; Patrick W. Tennessey, Orleans, Neb.; Clark Robinson, Fairmount, Neb.; Harriet F. Caomis, South Amberry, N. J.; Luther M. Whitaket, Westfield, N. J.; Noah Wolven, Kingston, N. Y.; Jesse W. Smith, Schobarie, N. Y.; William H. Nicholay, Newark, N. J.; Charles Guickin, Elizabeth City, N. C.; William H. Mellinger, Latonia, Ohio, Newton C. Ciyde, Troy, Ohio; Robert S. Patterson, Uniontown, Pa.; Charles P. Jones, Tyrone, Pa.; John S. Weaver, Mechanicsburg, Pa.; John B. Long, Kimball, S. D.; John Longstaff, Huron, S. D.; George T. Hammer, Bristol, Tenn.; J. Allen Myers, Beyan, Texas; Richard H. Foord, Temple, Texas; Charles I. Pritchard, Front Royal, Va; Lewis P. Summers, Abingoloo, Va; Hezekah Caidwell, Wabash, Ind.; Ella Watson, Lancaster, Ky.

In the Senate to-day Mr. Hale reperted back from the Committee on Census a bill appropriating \$1,000,000 to enable the Superintendent of Census to prepare statistics of farm owners, replets, mortgages, interest, rents, etc. Mr. Sherman opposed the bill, and characterized the required statistics as of no value, and the money, he said, would be only wasted.

The "Silk Ribbon" bill was then taken up, and, after being slightly amended, was passed. Mr. Vance then took the floor and addressed the Senate on the Negro Emigration bill.

After some discussion the bill was

MR. VANCE'S SPEECH. Mr. Vance's speech took a humorous turn, and was frequently applauded by the crowded galieries. He began by that "the sins of the fathers shall be visited upon the children, which he said was another way of ing that the mistakes and crimes of one generation remain to plague another generation. He sketched the history of slavery from its introduction to abolition, and said that, for The bill introduced by Mr. Crain of | for the sake of the negro, were threatand the assassin's dagger,

> women and children. He criticized Mr. Ingalls' remarks as pyrotechnics, concealing paucity of ideas

and whose victims shall be slo

A Barbor at Galveston. The Senate Committee on Commerce gave a hearing this morning to a dele gation of prominent Texans who desired to be heard in opposition to the bill to establish a harbor of refuge of Galveston. The delega-tion was composed of the following gentlemen: Captain F. H. Hyath, Samuel Swinford, H. J. Lutcher and J. H. Kirby, With them were E. L. Corthyell, the well-known engineer, Professor Haupt of the University of Pennsylvania, and Pearl Wight of New Orleans, Mr. Wight laid before the committee statement prepared by the Collector of tonnage recorded at that port. The other members of the delegation presented arguments in favor of the substitution of a quarantine port for Galveston in the bill providing for the creation of a harbor of refuge. The importance of the business there and the expenditure ing the harbor at Sabine Pass were vanced as argument. At 12 o'clock the committee took a recess until 2 o'clock, when Professor Haupt resumed his statement.

The Secretary of War has sent to the Senate Committee on Commerce a report of the Board of Engineers on the proposed bridges across the Missisboard reports adversely on the proposition for the construction of a drawbridge below the city and favorably on proposition to construct a high bridge above the city.

Our Foreign Commerce.

The Secretary of the Treasury sent to the Senate to-day a statement in regard to commerce between the United States and other foreign countries with Central, South America and Mexico. This statement (a bulky volume) is a substitute for one transmitted to the Senate in December last. The Secre-tary says in his letter of transmittal that no special information has been prepared on the subject of traffic over

General Ordway appeared before the House Committee on Militia to-day and submitted his views on the bill introduced in the House by Mr. Henderon of Iowa to promote the efficiency of He favored the bill general, but will suggest some amendments to the committee in a few days. General Kelton was present, but owing nection with the agricultur, to the limited time the committee had be held this year in Vienna

ington to morrow morning. A meeting of the Senate committee on quadri-cen-

tennial will be held on Saturday or

Monday.
The Senate Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds is reporting to

The Senate Committee on Military and Militia, at its meeting this morn-

ing, gave a hearing to Governor Beaver of Pennsylvania and General Bacheller,

the historian of the Gettysburg Associa-tion, on the bill to mark the battle line

of the Virginia troops at the battle of

of the Executive Committee of the recent Silver Convention, made an argument before the House Committee on Colange, Weights and Measures to-day.

Space for the New Postoffice. The new postoffice building the

House District Committee has decided

to ask Congress to provide for at the

corner of Ninth street and Pennsylvania

avenue will have a floor space of 78,000 feet, as against 20,000 in the building now used. Owing to the tri-

angular conformation of the ground no court-yard or well will be necessary and consequently all the floor space can

Capitol Notes.

It is expected that the Senate in se-

cret session this afternoon will take up

Mr. Stewart introduced in the Senate

to-day a bill granting \$4,420,892 to the State of California: \$556,272 to the State of Oregon: \$402,907 to the State

of Nevada for money expended in aid of the United States during the war of

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

The Centre Market Prepared For Two

Workmen have begun to put in order

the large half on the second floor of

the Washington Market Building for

quarters second to none in the city.

32, and Sergeant Kettler and Private

Mysterious Explosion and Fire,

Oswego, N. Y., Jan. 30.-Frank

Cary, of the Cary Brothers' restaurant, was awakened by a noise in the cellar

of the building early this morning. He

hurriedly dressed and going into the cellar to investigate, struck a match.

Instantly an explosion occurred which jarred the neighboring buildings and

the whole place was enveloped in flames. Cary managed to get into the

street with his clothing in flames, and a

passer-by wrapped a coat about him and smothered the fire. He was horri-

bly burned and will die. The building

was gutted. The cause of the explo-

Paying District Employes.

Owing to the illness of Auditing Clerk

Donovan and two other clerks in the

Auditor's Office, the checks for the pay-

ment of the police and fire department

have not been made out in advance, as

is usually done, but to-morrow, which is

regular pay-day, the men will be paid. "We like to favor the boys," said Au

ditor Petty, "but the grip got us this

The Co mmissioners to-day informed

Senator Ingalls that the cost of the pro-

would cost \$35,000, and in their opin-ion the work was not sufficiently im-

Six Mouths for a Small Theft.

glity of the larceny of fifty cents from

work by calling at THE CHITIC office at

Call up telephone No. 251-2 and order THE Chirac delive of to you for 35 cents a

The Vienna Agricultural Exhibition.

of a communication from the Departmen

The Secretary of Agriculture is in receipt

of State, inclosing a letter to the Secretary

of State from the Austro-Hungarian Min

ister at Washington, in which he calls at-tention to some points of interest in con-nection with the agricultural exhibition to

4 o'clock to morrow afternoon.

portant to justify the expenditure.

Foote, 30 each.

Regiments

the Samoan treaty and possibly con-

General A. J. Warner, chairman

Gettysburg.

firm it.

to day be was unable to speak. Before adjourning the committee agreed to usine a day to hear him.

Senator Hiscock will return to WashTammany Putsa Veto on the Amend-Tammany Putsa Veto on the Amendments of the Senate.

FATE OF THE WORLD'S FAIR BILL

Mr. Spinola Says There is No Politics in the Fight.

Chicago is Eluted at the Course Events Have Taken The Sub-Committee at the Capital is Nearly Ready to

ALBANY, Jen. 30-9:30 p. m.-In the Assembly, on motion of Mr. Sheeban, the twenty-two additional commissioners added to the World's Fair bill in the Senate, were stricken out by a vote of 68 to 46. A conference between the two Houses will now be necessary. What the New Yorkers Say. The fact that the World's Fair bill

as it has passed the New York Senate,

with the Platt amendment, was re-

jected by the Assembly, was first made known to the New York delegation by The Chiric. Mr. Belden sent out word, "All right; will be out presently. The Critic then sent the news to Mr. Flower. It didn't trouble him a little bit. Asked if this disposed of New York's chances and ended the fight, he replied: "No. It is just what we declared."

Mr. Stahlnecker coincided with Mr. Mr. Stablnecker coincided with Mr. Flower. They evidently hope this will eliminate the politics from the matter and cause the adoption of the original bill, which they claim to be fair and non-partisan, but which Platt regards as a Democratic measure and seems bound to defeat, whether or no.

Ready to Report. It was found impossible to get the

House Committee on the World's Fair together to day. The interest in the House was too great and no man on cither side was permitted to be absent more than a minute at a time, even if the World's Fair is lost in the shuffle. The subcommittee has its bill ready to report to the whole committee whenever it meets. Mr. Wilson of West Virginia has a new bill prepared in the interest of Washington. That is, it is so framed as to apply to this city as well as to other cities. It takes the sub-committee's as a basis and adds to it such provisions as are necessary to Washington. It is not regarded as probable that the committee will be prepared to report to the House before Monday next, and then there will be

use by the second battallon of On the Senate Amendments. the First Regiment and the en-The first knowledge the New tire Second Regiment of the Dis-Yorkers had that the Senate at Albany triet National Guard. This building has long been desired by General Ordhad passed the World's Fair bill as has long been desired by General Ord-way for the accommodation of the militia, and the large hall in the west or Ninth street wing is admirably adapted to the purposes of an armory. For this wing and the areade floor facing the Avenue the Government will pay \$3,000 rental, but the comamended was conveyed to them by THE CHITIC. The exciting scene in the House had passed the climax and the intense and strained feeling which had prevailed for an hour or so was dying out. The Speaker had made his ruling and stated his decision and Mr. Crisp was making a strong speech in opposi mander of the National Guard thinks this a very reasonable outlay for such tion thereto. It was at this time that THE CRITIC met Mr. Belden and told quarters.

It is proposed to put the Arcade him of the action at Albany. of course, very much gratified to learn the news, as he had not received a word rooms in order for company uses and lockers and partitions are in course of all knowledge of there being of weeks may clapse before the Market any politics mixed up in the matter, and scouted the idea that there was any Company will turn the hall over to the militia, but when everything is in order rivalry between him and Mr. Platt. the sixteen companies interested will Mr. Belden further said the New York have not only attractive but commodious delegation in Congress is working with might and main to secure the fair re-Company C of the First Battalion at-tended rifle practice Tuesday evening, gardless of political affiliations. He said and some very good scores were made out of the possible 50. Private Leach led with 30 to his credit, and not far that of course the Senate's amending the bill would delay it a short time, but he thought it would repass the Assen away were Privates Kennedy and Vol-ander, 38 each; Captain Ourand and bly, that body concurring in the Senate's amendment, and that it would become a law. As to which would be first voted Private Enders, 37 each, and Privates Purman and Swayzie, 35 each. Others on, the bill providing for the fair or its location, he thought the first thing to who kept in the "thirties" were Baden and Phillips, 33: Haines and Barber, decide was whether or not there shall

> He favored liberal action on the Government's part, no matter where it should be held. Mr. Flower was next seen by Tur-CRITIC. He fairly beamed when he learned of the action of the Senate. He, too, disclaims any politics in the matter. He said this morning that he thought the Assembly would accept amendment, and when Tue CRITIC told him that the bany correspondent of the bany correspondent York Star said that Governor Hill would sign the bill. Senate amendment and all, Mr. Flower was very much gratified. General Spinola, who had come up, said with much emphasis bat there was no politics in the mat ter. He said that the Republicans had a majority of the incorporators from the start and that the Senate amend-

be a fair and then determine upon the

ment simply increased it.

Despite all these views, which are concurred in by all the New Yorkers in Congress, the fact remains that the World's Fair bill has been made a political football in New York. It is being kicked to and fro between the two political parties and the two houses of the New York Legislature until It is nearly battered to pieces The New Yorkers here recognize this clearly enough, but, of course, they decline to admit it in public, though in private

very vigorous language concerning it. The Chicago folks are, of course posed improvements south and west of clated at the trouble New York i having at Albany, and profess to regard New York as practically distanced the Treasury Department, around the White House and out Sixteenth street, new. The determination of the Chicago tee fund from \$5,000,000 to \$10,000,000 a great source of gratification to All marriage and death notices published a THE CHITIC free. They claim that this puts then on a monetary level with New York in any event, and increases the cheerful-ness with which they continue to claim Frank Green was this morning found

the earth and the fullness thereof. Money for School Boys,

the pocket of Moxey Reed, a nine-year-old boy. He was sentenced to six months in jail. Thirty school boys above the age of 12 can learn how to make some money without interfering with their school work by calling at THE CRETIC office at Thirty school boys above the age of 12 can learn how to make some money 4 o'clock to morrow afternoon. without interfering with their school

Postoffice Appaintments.

The following fourth-class post-masters have been appointed in Vir-W. P. Turner, Corlevville, Roanoke ounty; Sarah M. Garnett, Matthews . H., Matthews County, and Marietta

Local Weather Forecasts. For the District of Columbia and Mary-land, generally fair; westerly winds; station-ary temperature.

Dunaway, Trueblue, Orange County.

Call up telephone No. 251-2 and order THE CHITIC delivered to you for 35 cents a